

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1-44 (Cancelled)

45. (New) A method for stimulating or promoting vascular wound healing of an endovascular wall injury caused during a vascular interventional procedure, comprising:

delivering a pharmaceutically acceptable preparation of a bioactive agent comprising a tocopherol agent to the site of endovascular wall injury.

46. (New) The method of claim 45, wherein said vascular wound healing is induced or promoted by locally delivering said tocopherol agent to said site of endovascular wall injury.

47. (New) The method of claim 45, wherein said tocopherol agent comprises at least one agent selected from the group consisting of a des-methyl-tocopherol agent, a phytyl substituted chromanol agent and a gamma-tocopherol agent, or a precursor, analog, or derivative thereof.

48. (New) The method of claim 47, wherein said tocopherol agent comprises gamma-tocopherol.

49. (New) The method of claim 45 wherein said tocopherol agent comprises a DNA plasmid encoding the production of said tocopherol agent, or a precursor, analog or derivative thereof.

50. (New) The method of claim 45 wherein said tocopherol agent comprises a viral or non-viral gene vector encoding the production of said tocopherol agent.

51. (New) The method of claim 45 wherein said tocopherol agent is delivered to said site of endovascular wall injury by a vascular stent that holds and releases the tocopherol agent at said site of endovascular wall injury.

52. (New) The method of claim 51, wherein said vascular stent is coated or adsorbed with a delivery carrier containing the tocopherol agent.

53. (New) The method of claim 51, wherein said vascular stent is adapted to elute the bioactive agent.

54. (New) The method of claim 45, wherein said tocopherol agent is delivered to said site of endovascular wall injury by an angioplasty balloon.

55. (New) A method for reducing restenosis in response to an endolumenal wall injury, comprising:

implanting an endolumenal stent at a site of an endovascular wall injury;
and

administering a therapeutic dose of a tocopherol agent that comprises at least one agent selected from the group consisting of des-methyl tocopherol agent, a phytol substituted chromanol agent and gamma tocopherol or a palm oil agent, in a manner providing a higher bioactivity of the tocopherol agent at said site of endovascular wall injury than elsewhere in the body and sufficient to reduce restenosis at said site following stent implantation.

56. (New) The method of claim 55 wherein said tocopherol agent is gamma tocopherol.

57. (New) The method of claim 55, further comprising:
administering in combination with said tocopherol agent, a dose of an anti-restenosis agent in a manner that provides a higher bioactivity of said anti-restenosis agent at said site of endovascular wall injury than elsewhere in the body and sufficient to inhibit restenosis at said site following stent implantation.

58. (New) The method of claim 57, wherein said anti-restenosis agent comprises at least one agent selected from the group consisting of sirolimus, tacrolimus, everolimus, ABT-578, paclitaxel, dexamethasone, 17-beta-estradiol, steroid, des-aspartate angiotensin I (DAA-1), angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor (ACE inhibitor), angiotensin II receptor blocker, tachykinin, sialokinin, apocynin, pleiotrophin, exochelin, an iron chelator, VEGF, heparin, coumadin, clopidogrel, IIb/IIIa inhibitor, nitric

oxide, a nitric oxide donor, an eNOS antagonist, a nitric oxide synthesis promoter, and a statin, or a precursor, analog, or derivative thereof, or a combination or blend thereof.

59. (New) The method of claim 57, wherein one of said tocopherol agent and said anti-restenosis agent is eluted from the implanted stent, and wherein the other of said tocopherol agent and the anti-restenosis agent is delivered systemically.

60. (New) The method of claim 57, wherein at least one of said tocopherol agent and said anti-restenosis agent is delivered locally to the location.

61. (New) The method of claim 57, wherein both of said tocopherol agent and said anti-restenosis agent is eluted from the implanted stent.

62. (New) A drug eluting stent system, comprising:
a stent;
a tocopherol agent coupled to the stent; wherein said stent is adapted to elute the bioactive agent into the surrounding luminal wall tissue when implanted along the lumen within a body of a patient.

63. (New) The system of claim 62 wherein said tocopherol agent is at least one of an agent selected from the group consisting of a des-methyl tocopherol agent, a gamma-tocopherol agent, a delta-tocopherol agent, a phytol substituted chromanol agent, a gamma-tocotrienol agent, a delta-tocotrienol agent, or a precursor, analog, or derivative thereof

64. (New) The system of claim 62, further comprising:
a porous metal carrier matrix; wherein said tocopherol agent is located principally within the porous metal carrier matrix and is adapted to elute therefrom into tissue in contact with said porous metal carrier matrix.

65. (New) The system of claim 64, wherein said porous metal carrier matrix comprises an electrochemically deposited matrix.

66. (New) The system of claim 62, further comprising a bioactive agent that is different from said tocopherol agent and that is adapted to be delivered into tissue in combination with said tocopherol agent.

67. (New) The system of claim 66, wherein said bioactive agent comprises at least one agent selected from the group consisting of sirolimus, tacrolimus, everolimus, ABT-578, paclitaxel, dexamethasone, 17-beta-estradiol, steroid, des-aspartate angiotensin I (DAA-1), angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor (ACE inhibitor), angiotensin II receptor blocker, tachykinin, sialokinin, apocynin, pleiotrophin, exochelin, an iron chelator, VEGF, heparin, coumadin, clopidogrel, IIb/IIIa inhibitor, nitric oxide, a nitric oxide donor, an eNOS antagonist, a nitric oxide synthesis promoter, a statin, or a precursor, analog, or derivative thereof, or a combination or blend thereof.

68. (New) A method for treating a patient, comprising:
locally delivering to a lumen wall in a patient at least one agent selected from the group consisting of a des-methyl tocopherol, a phytol substituted chromanol, and a palm oil agent.